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A
V I E W
OF THE
Wax Work Figures.

IN
King Henry the 7th's Chapel,
WESTMINSTER ABBEY;

Exhibited in several curious COPPER-
PLATE PRINTS,

Drawn on the Spot by JAMES ROBERTS, and
accurately engraved by HENRY ROBERTS.

WITH

An Historical Account of each of the great PERSONAGES whose Effigies are here represented.

A WORK worthy the Attention of the CURIOUS.

The THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for and Sold by H. ROBERTS, No. 56,
opposite Great Turnstile, Holborn.

[Price Sixpence plain, or One Shilling colour'd.]

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T H E

P R E F A C E.

AS this is the first attempt ever made to give neat and accurate prints of the fine Wax Work Figures in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; there is no doubt that this small Work will meet with a favourable reception from the public. These effigies resembled the deceased, when living, as much as

possible ; and such as these were formerly exposed to public view, at the funeral of our Princes, and other great Personages, in open chariots, adorned with all the proper ensigns of royalty and honour. Hence, besides those here described, which are perfect and worthy of observation, there are, in a chaustry over this Chapel, two large presses, filled with the mutilated effigies of Princes, and other persons of high quality, interred in Westminster Abbey ; some of them stripped, and others in tattered robes ; and what is very extraordinary, the most ancient are the least injured. Whence it appears probable, that the richness and splendor of their cloaths occasioned their being used so roughly,

The PREFACE.

ly; for the robes of Edward VI. which were of crimson velvet, but now rather resemble leather, are left entire.

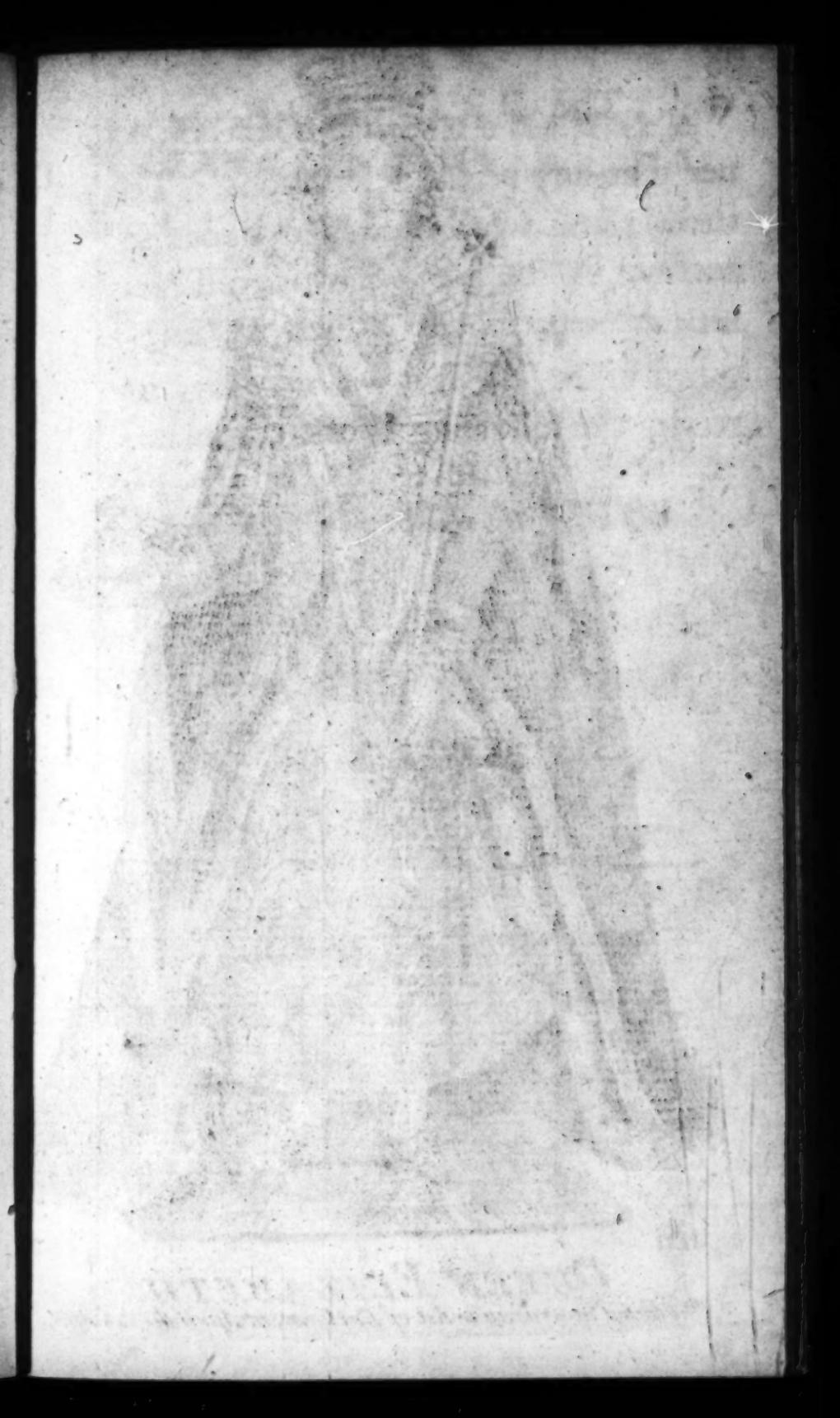
However, those effigies from which the following plates are taken, are as beautiful as possible, (except some of them being a little disfigured with dust) and serve to give a striking idea of the persons and dresses of those great personages when living. These, with every ornament, are here copied with the greatest exactness, and this Work will enable those curious persons who have seen the effigies, to retain the ideas they have excited, and to communicate them to their friends and acquaintance at any distance of time and place, and in a more lively manner

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vi. The P R E F A C E.

ner than any verbal descriptions. To these plates we have added a concise account of the persons whose effigies are here represented, which we imagined to be all that was necessary to render the following Work complete.







QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Published according to Act of Parliament April the 23rd 1708.

V I E W

OF THE

Wax Work Figures

IN

King Henry the 7th's Chapel,
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE effigy of this Queen,
dressed in her royal robes,
makes a fine appearance—
She was the daughter of Henry
the

the VIIIth and Anne Boleyn, and ascended the throne on the 17th of November 1558. This Princess, ascending the throne after the short, but cruel reign of her Sister Mary, restored the reformation ; on which account she was considered by the Protestants as the bulwark of their religion, and on the other hand, painted by some in the Romish church in the blackest colours. She had a great deal of good sense, and a judgment naturally sound and solid, which appeared in her whole conduct from the beginning to the end of her reign, and particularly her address in surmounting the difficulties and troubles created by her enemies, who were the greatest and most artful powers in Europe. This was chiefly owing to
her

her strictly adhering to these maxims : “ To render herself beloved by her people ; to be frugal of her treasure ; and to cherish dissention against her neighbours.” Indeed, she was one of the most subtil and artful politicians that ever sat on the British throne. She shewed a steadiness and firmness of mind superior to the greatest dangers, and during her reign, the Spanish Armada was defeated. She was the patroness of learning, and was herself skilled in many languages. She promoted commerce, and first planted colonies in America ; under her, the arts and sciences flourished, and England became a polite, a learned, and a trading nation. The greatest stain on this princess was the death of Mary Queen of Scots, who

after being eighteen years a prisoner in England, whither she had fled for protection, was beheaded in one of the rooms of her prison. Thus Mary died by the orders of Elizabeth, to whom she owed no subjection, and who had no right to cause her to be tried, condemned, and executed, for plotting against the state; Elizabeth was therefore in this instance unjust and cruel. However, whatever punishments or cruelties were exerted in this reign, they mostly fell upon the great, while the people of England were never more internally happy, nor more formidable abroad. She died on the 24th of March 1602; in the forty-fourth year of her reign, and the 70th of her age.





KING CHARLES II.

KING CHARLES II.

AT the East end of the South
isle of King Henry the VIIth's
chapel, in a wainscot press, is the
effigy of King Charles II. in wax
work, resembling life, and dressed in
the robes he wore at Windsor, at the
installation of the Knights of the
Garter. This Prince, who had spent
his time abroad during the usurpation
of Cromwell, returned to England
in the year 1660, when the whole
kingdom united in receiving with
loud acclamations, a king, who, ac-
cording to the general expectation,
was to restore the public tranquility

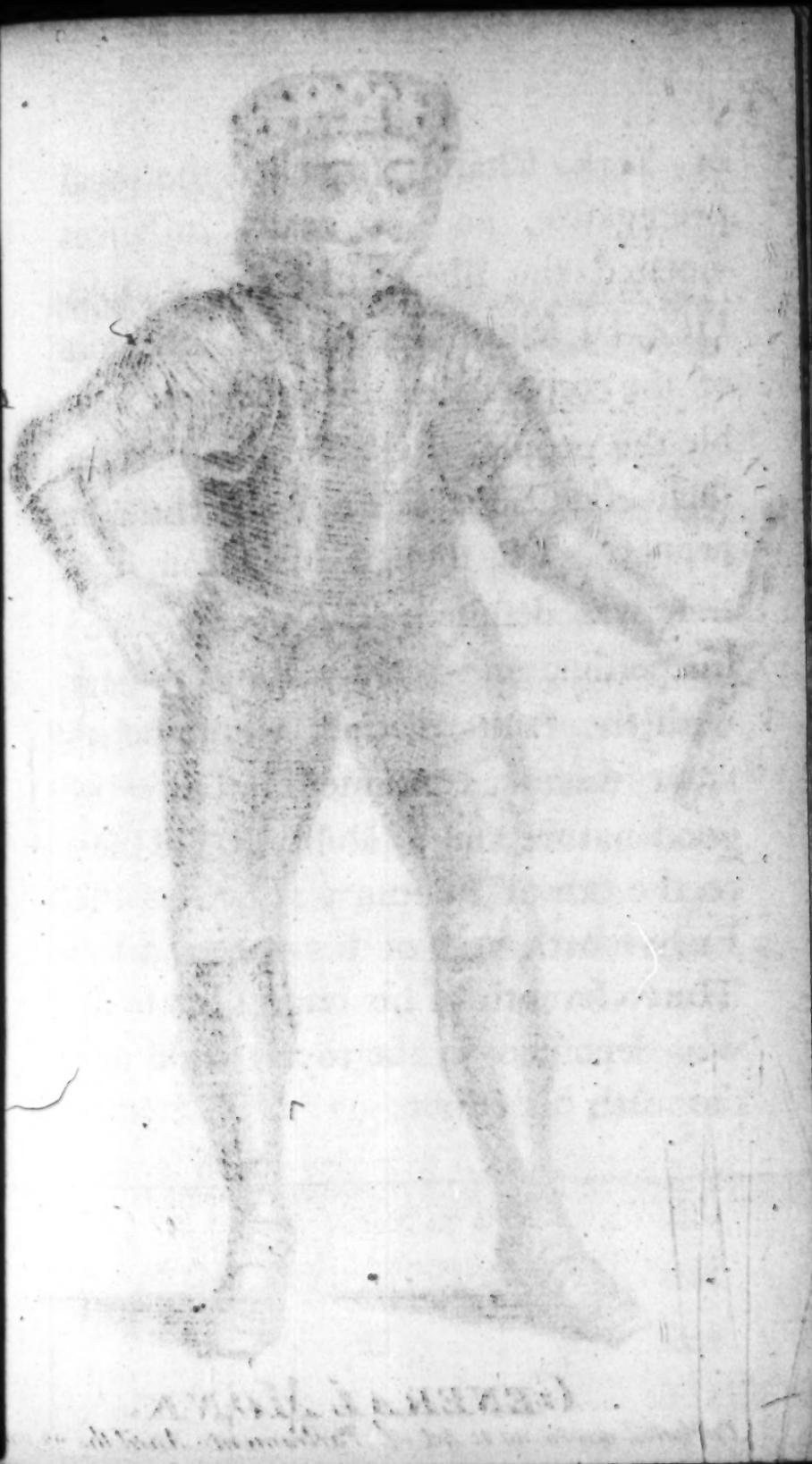
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and happiness. He was now in the Thirtieth year of his age, and was crowned on the 3d. day of April 1661. He was remarkable for his affability, and was so easy and complaisant, that from the engaging manner in which he received the requests that were made to him, he seemed to take a pleasure in conferring of favours; but his subjects lost a great part of that esteem and affection with which this inspired them, on their afterwards discovering how little they could depend on his kind words and fair promises. He was even forgetful of his old friends, and the favours they had done him. He was so addicted to his pleasures, that though he had great judgment, a lively wit, and great penetration, his ministers frequently

quently found it very difficult to engage him to apply a few hours to business; but when he was in a humour for it, he would do more in one day than they could do in seven. As during Cromwell's government, enthusiasm had spread through the kingdom; religion, especially at Court was now laid aside, and the smallest appearance of it was esteemed unfashionable and ridiculous. Dissipation and a love of women and wine, spread through all ranks, and this became the reign of wit, gallantry and lewdness. Yet arts and manufactures flourished, the royal society was founded, and in his reign appeared some of the greatest philosophers and divines the world has produced. By the advice of his brother the Duke

of

of York, Charles stretched the royal prerogative, and in many instances violated the liberties of the people. He even seized upon all the charters of the corporations, in order to humble the people, and granted others on such conditions as the court thought proper. Yet though his administration was despised, the people loved his person, and were willing to bear with the faults of one, whose behaviour was a continued instance of good-nature and affability. He died on the 6th of February 1685 ; in the Fifty-fourth year of his age, and the Thirty-seventh of his reign ; his body was deposited in the royal vault underneath his effigy.





GENERAL MONK.

Published according to Act of Parliament April the 23. 1703

GENERAL MONK, Duke of ALBEMARLE.

JUST on leaving the left isle, is another wainscot press, which contains the effigy of General Monk, who is represented in armour. This distinguished Personage, was the Son of Sir Thomas Monk, of *Potberidge*, and was descended, by the Mother's side, from the royal line of the Plantagenets. He enjoyed the post of Colonel in the reign of King Charles I. and was taken prisoner by Lord Fairfax, at the Siege of Namptwich, and

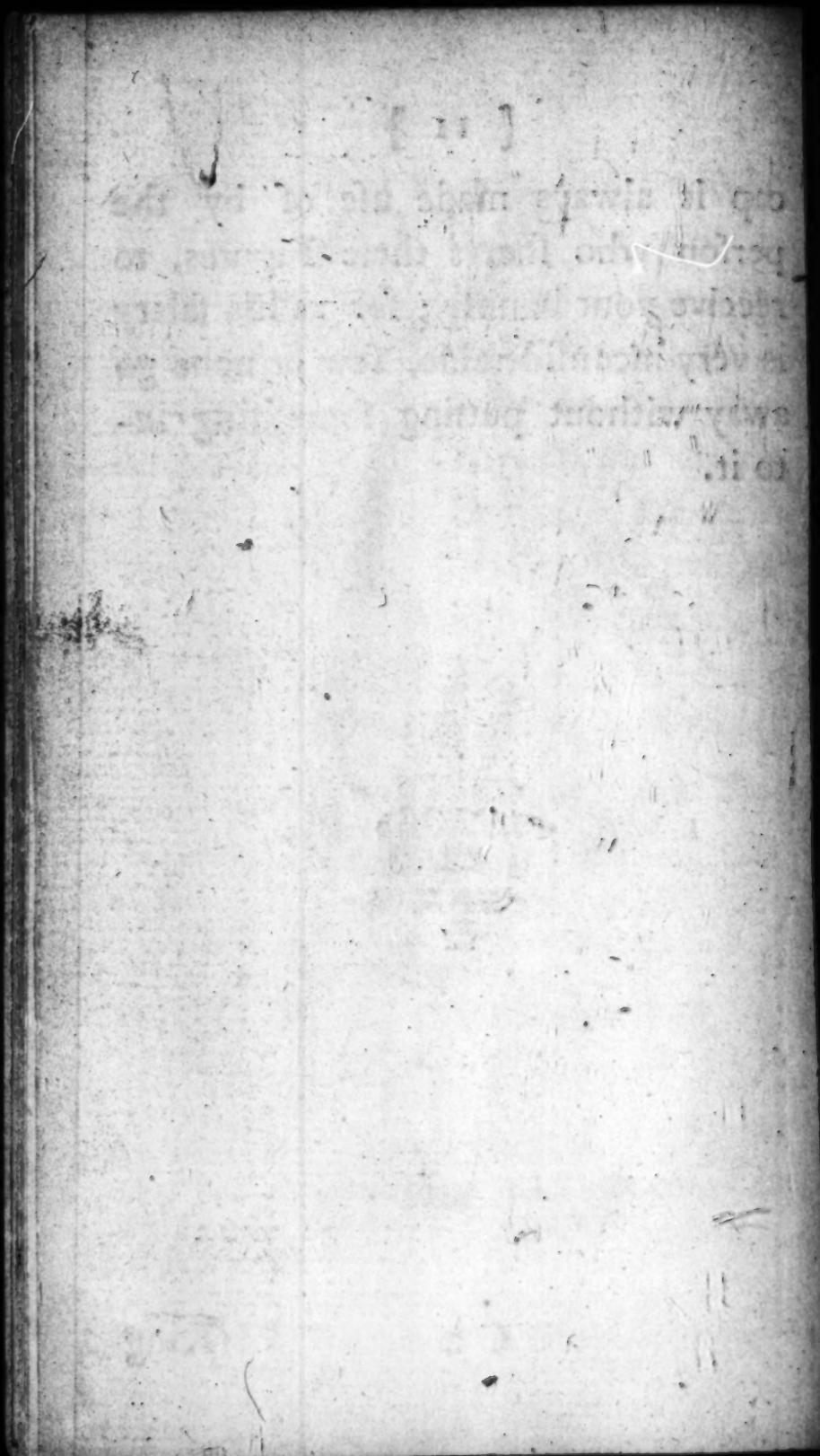
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sent to the Tower ; but after the death
of the King his Master, he was re-
leased from his confinement, to com-
mand under Cromwell, for whom he
also fought with conduct and success ;
but he is most celebrated for the ex-
traordinary share he had in the resto-
ration of King Charles II. to the
throne of his Ancestors ; for which he
was created Duke of Albemarle,
Earl of Farringdon, Baron Monk,
of *Potheridge*, Beauchamp and Tey,
Captain General of all his Majesty's
forces, Knight of the most noble
order of the Garter, Master of the
Horse, and Privy Counsellor. He
died on the 4th of January 1669 ;
and was interred in a most magnifi-
cent manner, in a vault in this isle,
called Albemarle vault. His ducal

cap is always made use of by the person who shews these Figures, to receive your bounty ; for as his salary is very inconsiderable, few or none go away without putting something into it.









KING WILLIAM III.

QUEEN MARY.

Published according to Act of Parliament April the 23rd 1768.

King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

IN a large wainscot press are contained the effigies of King William III. and Queen Mary, his Consort, who, after the abdication of King James II. were crowned King and Queen of England, on the 11th of April 1689. By this revolution, a great change was made in the constitution, by the bill of rights being passed into a law. That the Judges might be no longer the tools of the court, they were to hold their places for life. The supplies for the support

port of civil goverment, were separated from those appointed for the fleets and armies ; and the Commons reserved to themselves the power of annually granting the latter. King William, who was also Prince of Orange and Stadholder for the united Provinces, had a sound judgment, a retentive memory, a calm and intrepid mind. He perfectly understood the several interests of the Princes of Europe ; was indefatigable in the field, in the cabinet was sagacious, and seldom trusted to his Generals or his Secretaries ; but issued out his orders himself, and wrote all dispatches of importance with his own hand. In short, he was a true Protestant, and a friend to the liberties of mankind, and after preserving his

own

own country, was the deliverer of England, and the liberties of Europe : but his ill state of health, and the opposition he almost constantly met with, made him hasty, peevish, and fretful. He was thrown from his horse, and this hastened his death, which happened on the 8th of March 1702; in the 14th Year of his reign, and the 52d. of his age.

Queen Mary, who was the Daughter of King James II. died of the small pox, on the 28th of December 1693. She had a solid piety, great sweetness accompanied with Majesty, and an air of grandeur, without the least tincture of pride or affectation. Her conduct was admirable, she entertained the sincerest affection

affection for the King, and governed the Kingdom with great wisdom, while he was reducing the rebels in *Ireland*, and opposing the ambitious prospects of *France*. Through the whole course of her life she shewed an entire submission to the will of her Creator, and more particularly, gave convincing proofs of it in her last moments. It is no wonder then that her loss was greatly lamented.







QUEEN ANN.

blisht according to Act of Parliament April the 23^d 1768.



QUEEN ANNE.

THE next effigy, in wax work, is that of Queen Anne, the Daughter of James II. by the Lady Anne Hyde, Daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. This Princess was born at St. James's Palace, on the 16th of February 1665; she was married to George Prince of Denmark, on the 28th of July 1683; and on the death of King William III. ascended the throne of Great-Britain, on the 8th of March 1702; in the 37th year of her age, and was crowned on the 23d. of April following.

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Her reign was distinguished by the astonishing victories obtained by the Duke of Marlborough and other great Generals; for during this period, the honour of the British arms was carried to an amazing height. Her Majesty was possessed of all the virtues that in private life could adorn her sex. She procured a law for the building of Fifty new churches, within the bills of mortality; and an augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. She was a pattern of conjugal affection, a good mother, a warm friend, and an indulgent Mistress. She was as personally dear to her servants, as the interested manners of a court would permit a sovereign to be; and she never made her appearance in publick, but she was received with

with loud and general acclamations. During her reign, none suffered on the scaffold for Treason, yet party feuds were carried to a great height. The minds of those of different religious principles were embittered against each other; the landed and money'd interest were set at variance, and the peace, which was concluded by the advice of Harley and Bolingbroke, was disliked by the whigs, who thought the terms by no means adequate, the advantages not bearing any proportion to the victories we had gained; the ministry even quarrelled amongst themselves. These animosities are thought to have shortened the days of the Queen, who died at Kensington, on the 1st. of August, 1714; in the 50th year of her age.

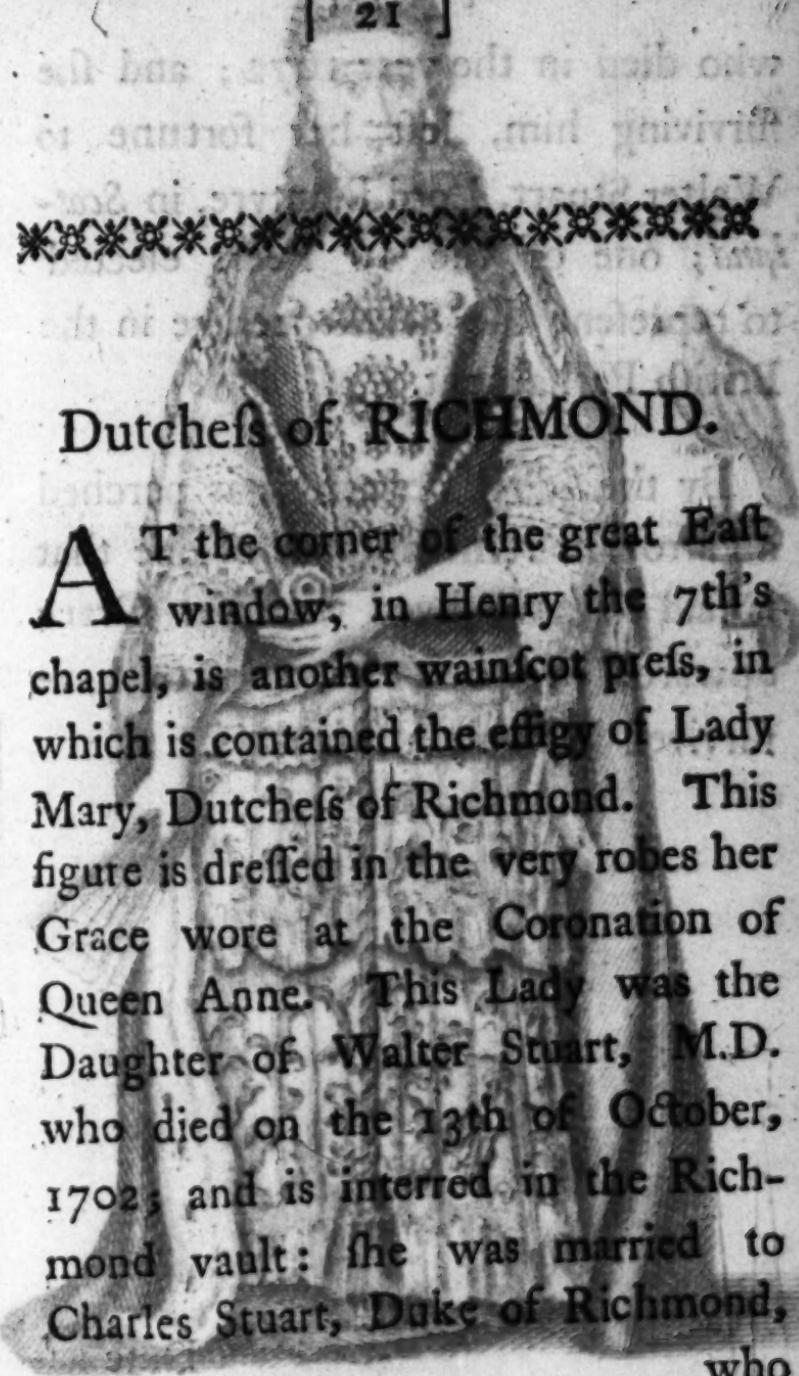
and the 13th of her reign, having had the misfortune to loose her royal Consort, Prince George, about six years before, and in her ended the line of the Stuarts.







DUTCHESS of RICHMOND.
Publish'd according to Act of Parliament April the 23. 1760.



Duchess of RICHMOND.

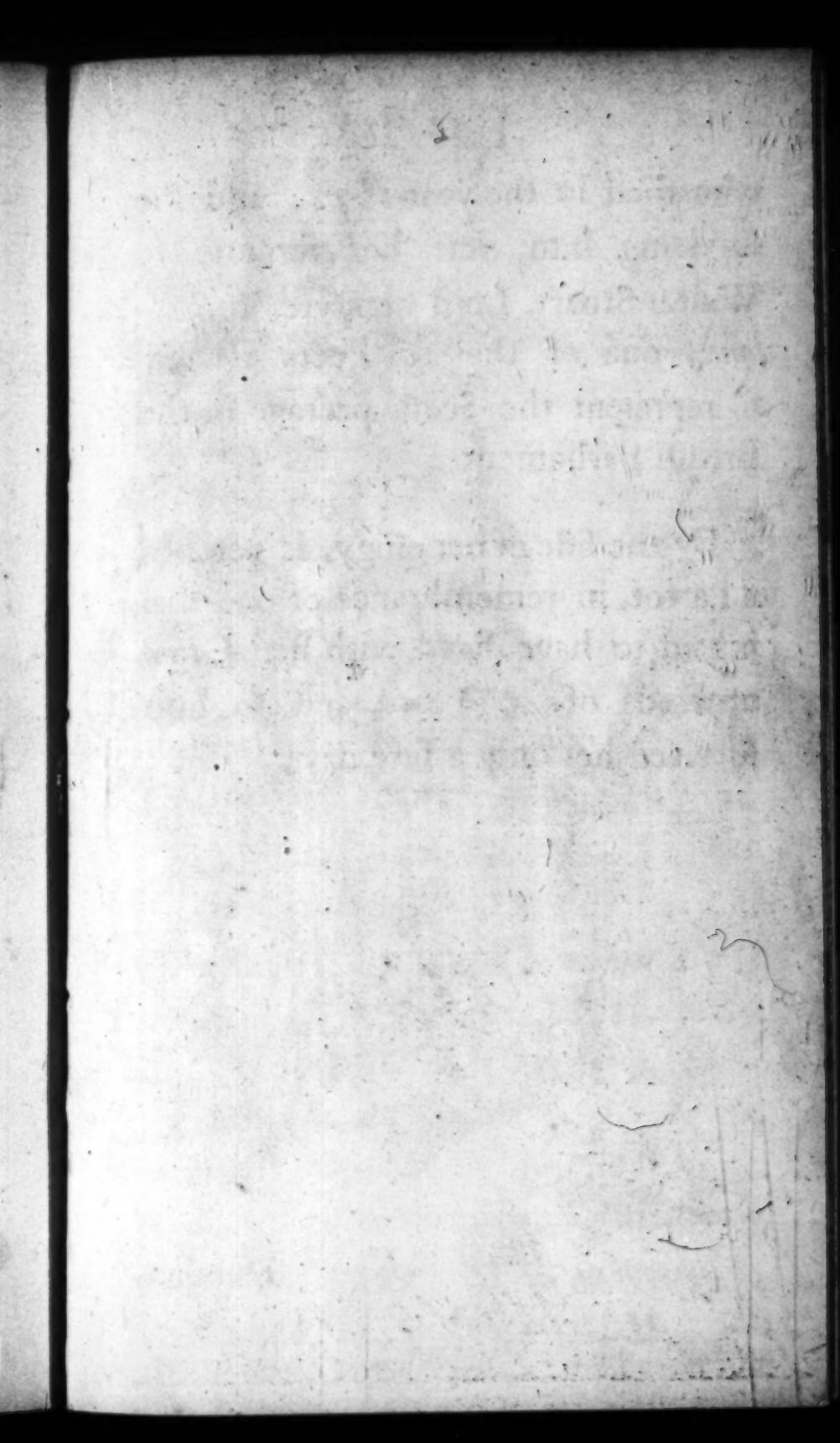
AT the corner of the great East window, in Henry the 7th's chapel, is another wainscot press, in which is contained the effigy of Lady Mary, Duchess of Richmond. This figure is dressed in the very robes her Grace wore at the Coronation of Queen Anne. This Lady was the Daughter of Walter Stuart, M.D. who died on the 13th of October, 1702; and is interred in the Richmond vault: she was married to Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, who

who died in the year 1672 ; and she surviving him, left her fortune to Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre, in Scotland ; one of the 16 Peers elected to represent the Scots peerage in the British Parliament.

By the side of her effigy, is perched a Parrot, in remembrance of one that is said to have lived with her Grace upwards of 40 Years, and to have survived her only a few days.



Dut^c;ess





DUTCHESS of BUCKINGHAM & her
SON the MARQUISS of NORMANBY.
Publish'd according to Act of Parliament April the 23^d. 1768

Duchess of BUCKINGHAM, and her
Son the Marquis of NORMANBY.

NEAR the Dutchess of Richmond's Monument, is a handsome wainscot press, in which is the effigy of Catharine, Dutchess of Buckingham, the natural Daughter of King James II. by Catharine, the Daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. whom that Prince created Countess of Dorchester. She was born in the year 1681; and in 1699 was first married to the Earl of Anglesea, who used her extremely ill, but being divorced from that Nobleman, by

the unanimous consent of the House of Peers, she married John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, whose great tenderness compensated for all the injuries she had suffered under the Earl of Anglesea. His Grace was distinguished by his genius, his fine sense, and extraordinary abilities; and by him she had several children, who died young, among whom was the Marquis of Normanby, who departed this life, on the 1st. of February 1714, aged 17 Years and 7 Weeks. She survived the Duke her Husband, but had the misfortune to be deprived of her Son and Heir, the only support of that noble family, when he was just rising towards manhood. The effigy of her Grace is dressed

in the robes she wore at his late
Majesty's coronation, and by her
stands the effigy of her young Son,
the above-mentioned Marquis of
Normanby.

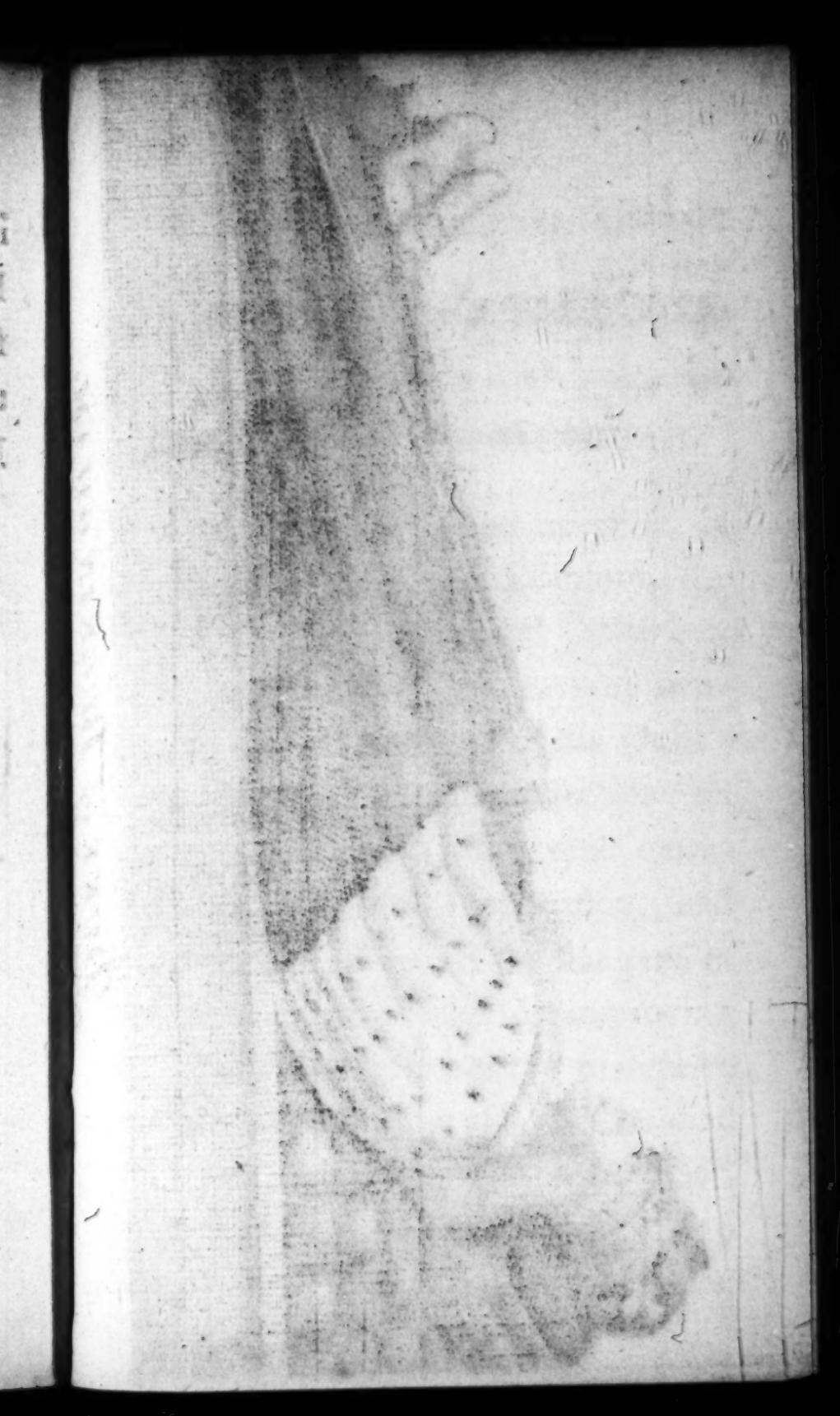


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art



Duke of BUCKINGHAM



which will give an idea
of what follows. It is now to be
seen at the British Museum.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

IN a handsome wainscot press, is
also the effigy of Edmund, the
Son of the above John and Catharine,
Duke and Duchess of Buckingham-
shire. His Mother, after the Duke's
decease, placed all her affections on
this amiable Youth; she took extra-
ordinary care of his education, and
exposed herself to all the dangers of
the Sea, for the sake of improving
it. But Heaven thought fit to deprive
her of that blessing also, for he died
at *Rome*, on the 30th of October,
1735; at the age of 19 Years, 9
E 2 Months,

Months, and 19 Days. His body was brought over to England, and on the 31st. of January, 1736, had a most magnificent funeral, in which this effigy lay upon the Coffin, and was carried in an open Chariot. This was the second and last Duke of that noble family, which now became extinct.



F I N I S.